#### POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Mobile Advertiser gives official notice that ac-commodations have been made with the Metropoli-tan Hotel for the Alabama delegation to the Demo-cratic Convention. The Wilmington (N. C.) Sentinel ays a similar arrangement has been made with the ew York Hotel for the North Carolina delegation.

Commutation tickets will be sold by all three of the allreads between New York and Chicago for the acational Convention. The railroad and steamboat nes South have made similar arrangements.

treat Increase of Public Interest in the Coming Presidential Contest-A Veteran Demo-crat Gives a "Bit of His Mind to the Boys"-The Empire Clube of This City All Chase Men-The New Wigwam Not a Party but a National Temple.

As the time rapidly approaches when the first great ssue of the Presidential campaign is to be decided, here is a greatly increasing interest manifested among the magnates of the democratic party in this city and State as to the duty that lies before them. 7ith the masses of the people, conservative repubans and democrats, the nomination of Chase is the shole thing talked of and the one great thing deired. The duty of the Democratic National Convenon is the chief topic of conversation and debate in every small and large coterie of politicians wherever we assemble. Around the City Hall, the courts, the ublic offices, and their adjuncts, the public houses and aloon the question as to what the Convention likely; to do is debated with a warmth and an arnestness almost reminding one of election day, when bets run high upon the candidates in the field. One veteran democratic politician was several times during yesterday the centre of an excited crowd, right in front of a favorite rendezvous, partaking newhat of the character of the old Pewter Mug, once so popular with and dear to the democracy of Sotham in days past; and as he declared what his own views were with regard to the duty of the Convention, he was decidedly sustained by the affirmative responses and ejaculations of his listeners. "I tell you as how it is; all through the up town wards the boys are for Châse, if he gets the nomination, mind you." "That's right. Captain, how are the Empire Club boys going?" asks one of the auditory. "They are going with the Convention; but I'll tell you a bit of my mind on that. I think the Convention will first go with the sound democratic boys of the Empire clubs." This called forth loud laughter, and the captain was asked for another "bit of his mind." "I'll tell you, then: I have been an active politician for forty years, as you all know or may have heard, and in all that time and in all the experience of that time I never then: I have been an active politician for forty years, as you all know or may have heard, and in all that time and in all the experience of that time I never witnessed such a revolution in favor of any one man as this revolution in favor of Chase." "But will he come up to the requirements of the Convention on the suffrage question," saks another. "He stands right up to it now," was the reply. "The first principle of democracy is that a man shall have the right of private opinion upon any and all political questions. Mr. Chase may entertain an opinion in favor of negrosuffrage, but if he, as the nominee or candidate of the party, declares that he shall be guided by the constitution in the settlement of that question, leaving it where it belongs—to the different States—that is good enough democracy for me, and ought to do for the Convention. But they say that at a late cancus of Tammany men it was decided to drop Chase; what do you say to that?" "I say," quickly replied the veteran, "that it was a weak invention of the enemy, and you must be very weak to take it in Turn in there and get something to strengthen yourself." This sally was received with great laughter. An influential Eighteenth warder, when the veteran spoke of the enthusiasm with which Chase's name was received at a meeting of the Empire Club of the Sixteenth ward held the previous evening, said that in his the Eighteenth) ward the democrats are all Chase men. Notwithstanding this unanimity among the people, an uneasy feeling prevalls that in face of the expected strong stand that will be taken by the Western delegates for Pendleton some compromise man will be taken up, one not yet named, and that those States claiming in such an event to have an available man will each go in for their own and thus create confusion and dissension in the Convention.

ention.

No course is yet decided on as to the reception of he delegates. The subject has been under consideration, and though not yet definitely so arranged, the suggestion of there being no public or formal reception was favorably considered. It is expected that, whenever possible, a committee of the Tammany Hall men will meet the delegates at steamboat or ation, and though not yet definitely so arranged, the suggestion of there being no public or formal reception was favorably considered. It is expected that, whenever possible, a committee of the Tammany Hall men will meet the delegates at stemboat or railroad depot and accompany them to their hotels. But the reception of the delegates on the morning of the Fourth at the wigwam will be a grand and imposing affair, for which preparations on a most extensive scale are being made, the details of which are not yet completed. Fourteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, will be the great centre of popular attraction during the sitting of the Convention; and the building itself, the new wigwam, within which that Convention will hold council, may be rendered by one great, wise and patriotic act on the part of the Convention a temple, not of a party, but a temple to awaken the feelings and sympathies of all who love their country, and who will point to it in the future with pride and bequeath their memories of it to their children's children as the temple within whose walls the country received a new baptism of liberty, national unity and greatness.

Everything is being done by the Committee of Arrangements, not only to give edical to the proceedings of the epening day, but to give additional lustre to that éclat to the end. It is to be hoped that the temperary eclat will be perpetuated in the great results to the people, to the government and to the nation

Young Men's Democratic General Committee The Central Campaign Club and Young Men's General Committee will hold a meeting this evening at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East Fourteenth street, for the purpose of taking measures for a more thorough organization of ward or district clubs. The committee will take up its headquarters in the new Tammany Hall as soon as that edifice is finished where a reading room will be open to the public Weekly meetings will also be held, at which distined speakers will discuss the merits of the Presi-

## PROGRESS OF THE CHASE MOVEMENT.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 15, 1868.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The movement in favor of Salmon P. Chase spreading like a prairie on fire. With Chase we de feat the radical revolutionary party. Why should we leat the radical revolutionary party. Why should we hesitate a moment? With the election of Grant radicalism, anarchy, tyranny, unconstitutional enactments rule the day. With Chase we gweep everything. Accompanying I send article from the Luzerne Union, democrat.

Opinions Pro and Con of the Newspaper

[From the Luzerne (Pa.) Union, June 10-democrat.] on P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the special and a man fit to fill that high station, is freely spoken of by democrats of the most pronounced character as the strongest man for the democratic party. It seems strange to us to speak of Judge Chase as a democrat, so long and bitterly have we been opposed to him: but we cannot doubt his democracy to-day: indeed, if we put aside his freesoil and anti-slavery record we would at any time in his career have called him a democrat. But we cannot question the principle of a man who has taken the course which Judge Chase has taken. He pursued the path of duty as judge and a citizen; he sustained the constitution. he opposed the enemies of popular liberty, and he nself, without any act of his, in the arms of the democratic party and in full sympathy with them. Honest, brave and true, he now lives and moves in the ranks of the ever bold and ever faithful people. All questions coming from slavery are stienced. The men, of whom Judge Chase is the representative. ask us to give them a pledge that they will be hon-orably received into the party of the people, and the people bless the Chief Justice as the "preserver of the constitution." What shall we do—be generous and yield our party spirit, or—with stiff necked pride—go to our fail? We say that if the people ask for the nomination of Judge Chase let it be made. The highest policy in this matter is to follow their wishes. ask us to give them a pledge that they will be hon

[From the Cincinnati Commercial - moderate From the Cincinnati Commercial — moderate radical.]

Twenty-four members of the democratic delegation of Ohio to the National Convention had a caucus at the Burnet House a few days ago. It turned out that the notion of nominating Chase had found its way even into the Ohio delegation. The development of this idea was not very formidable, but its presence was regarded with apprehension. The special subject of the discussion by the convention was the financial policy of the party. It urned out that only seven out of the twenty-four delegates were converts to the Pendietonian doctrine of paying the national debt in greenbacks.

[From the Cincinnati Chronicle—rank radical.]

(From the Cincinnati Chronicle—rank radical.)
The spectacle proposed is impressive. The Chief Justice, nominated by the democracy, will give us the earnest and life-long advocate of universal suffrage leading the masses that cry out. "A white man's government, and death to the negro." The great creator of our national debt will have followers who shout republishen. The fether of hendholders man's government, and death to the negro." The great creator of our national debt will have followers who shout repudiation. The father of bondhoiders and national banks will command men who seek to trample down the rights of both. It will make small odds to the rank and die if the leaders so ordain. But the stomach of the Chief Magistrate should be preserved in some national museum, as that of a great man who bartered away his well carned faine

for office, and we can my of him as is

Of unbounded stomach." of unbounded stomach."

add, of a very strong one, too, for it carried
the fith of the democracy.

And can add, of a very strong one, too, for it carried unmoved the fith of the democracy.

[Washington (June 14) correspondence of the Chicago Republican—radical.]

The friends of Chief Justice Chase have commenced work here in a very vigorous manner to organize for the forthcoming Democratic Convention. During the past five days no less than three private meetings have been held, and the movement has undoubtedly a stronger hold upon many democratic leaders than was first thought possible. Your correspondent learns from one who has entrance to the mner circle that quite a large number of democratic Congressmen have pledged themselves to exert their influence to secure Mr. Chase's nomination. The Kentucky Senators, Messrs. Davis and McCreery, have both expressed themselves openly within a few days in favor of the Democratic Convention nominating Mr. Chase. This fact has led to considerable comment, and by many is accepted as a sure indication that Mr. Chase will receive strong democratic support. Whether Mr. Chase would be supported by any republicans, if he should receive the nomination, does not appear to enter into the discussion at all. It is generally believed, however, that he would receive the support of those seven republican Senators who voted to acquit President Johnson on the impeachment. Mr. Fowler, of Tennessee, has stated to several persons that if Mr. Chase should be nominated at New York he would assist in electing him; and ale asserts that he does not stand alone in such views, but that other Senators who have always acted with the republican party are ready to move in the same direction.

[From the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury—State rights democratic party at the approaching National Convention, can and ought to do more than only affirm the principle that the federal government has no constitutional right to prescribe rules of suffrage in a State. Such an affirmation, in the face of existing circumstances, who have always acted will be shorn of his power to command the south.

[From the Chicago E

ont be surprised to find that both democracy and its puffing tug stuck very fast in the mud in November. [From the St. Louis Democrat—Grant radical.] The democratic papers are very busy demonstrating the utter impossibility of Mr. Chase's nomination. They show that his position makes him justly distrusted by everybody—that the republicans found that they could not trust him, and that the democrate certainly have no cause for greater confidence, now that he has executed another "change of base." They point to the fact that Mr. Chase has been and is still one of the most scifish and madly ambitious men in the country; that his passion to be President amounts almost to a monomanis; that he has stooped to measures to secure a nomination which democratic papers have savagely condemned. \* \* Remembering all these things, the democratic papers insist that Mr. Chase cannot be nominated, nor, if nominated, elected. But this logic does not meet the case. The simple fact is that the democratic party is dead unless it can draw votes to itself from somewhere. There is not a sensible democrat in the land who does not know that Mr. Pendleton or any other man of copperhead record would be beaten beyond all possibility of doubt. The record of the party during the war will kill it just as long as it remains in issue. So of the suffrage question. There are ten States in which the democratic party will have not a ghost of a chance of success unless it can win some negro votes. Pendleton would win not one. The party is forced to purge itself, alike of rebelism and of mean and malignant hostility to impartial suffrage before it can ever hope to succeed. It must get converted, experience a radical change and do works meet for repentance or its defeat is as certain as sunrise. Now Chase is simply an outward and visible sign of repentance—a formal abandonment of dead issues. True, if taken at all, he will be taken as a sick man takes a masty dose—not because he likes it, but because he does not want to die. It will be a bid for the spoi

for the spoils—that is all. But it is death or castor oil. Defeat or Chase.

[From the Louisville Journal—democrat.]

Mr. Chase could be a candidate only on his own platform or on the democratic platform; on the former he could not command the support of the conservatives, while on the latter he could not command the support of any section of the radicals. His defeat would be inevitable. And this we think that every politician of even ordinary sagacity must perceive. The strength of the conservatives lies in the reaction, and he who most completely and happily represents the reaction is the man for the conservative nomination. According to our best judgment Pendleton is the man. Chase assuredly is not. A few weeks ago he most completely and happily represented the revolution; now, if he no longer represents the revolution; now if he no longer represents the revolution, we know not what he represents unless it is himself. He most certainly does not represent the reaction. The idea of making him the standard bearer of the reaction seems to us to be the very cream of folly. It is warranted by neither principle nor expediency. It is probably the mere caprice of political gamblers.

[From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press—radical.]

From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press—radical.]
Whether Mr. Chase has read himself out of the republican party or not can be more surely known a few months hence than now. For his own honor we hope that it will be found out that his adherence to it is as firm as ever, in spite of any defeated aspiration for the Presidential nomination from which he is said to be suffering. In the meaning, if he has any subspette feelings about the meanthme, if he has any sphenetic feelings about the language used respecting him by the newspapers or by any clique of politicians, or really believes that he is more fitted to be President of the United States than any other man, he will do well to keep his feetings to himself and to confine himself to the performance of his official duties.

he is more fitted to be President of the United States than any other man, he will do well to keep his feelings to himself and to confine himself to the performance of his official duties.

Communication to Mobile Register—State rights democrat—dissented to by the editor.]

If ever man deserves reward for the performance of important service—if the value of the reward for service rendered should be commensurate with the importance of that service—the compliment of offering to Judge Chase the nomination of standard bearer of its principles by the New York Convention to assemble on the 4th of July is well deserved by that gentleman for his great public services and his great virtues rendered so conspicuous within the past sixty days. While it would be a grateful assurance to Judge Chase of the respect he has won from his countrymen by the honor, justice and integrity exhibited in his public conduct, it would prove for all time to come that the people of this country recognize the cause of public justice and right and truth as support to the claims of party. This endorsement of his judicial course would induce hereafter commendable emulation of his honesty and justice in all public servants, as it would prove to the world that republics are not always ungrateful.

[From the Evansville (Ind.) Journal—radical.]

To our minist the Chase movement on the part of prominent Eastern democrats has in it nothing more than the manifestation of a determination, if possible, to defeat the nomination of Mr. Pendleton. The latter goes into the Convention much stronger than any other single candidate, and unless his friends are flanked he will unquestionably receive the nomination. But in order to divert their attention a great hullabalous is raised over Mr. Chase, while the opponents of Mr. Pendleton are quietly but shrewdly, and may be found in the contest between Pendleton, Chase and Hancock becomes sufficiently bitter, and indications of a split similar to crop out, then Mr. Hendricks friends will be in our of the chase, Hanc

# POLITICAL NOTES.

The Newark Advertiser (radical) says "the Chase movement is a failure." The copperheads said the war was a failure, but that did not make it so.

Senator Saulsbury (ultra democratic Senator) says he will make a fight before he sees Sumner placed on the democratic ticket with Chase. The noble Senator is a brave man, and we are glad to find he is determined to make a fight of some sort at last.

The Pittsburg Commercial (radical) discusses Captain Isaiah Rynders, the New York Empire Club, Chase and so on, and soberly concludes:—"Whether Mr. Chase be accepted or not as the nominee for the Presidency, the ventilation of advance ideas wherewith they (the democracy) have become innoculated cannot fail in the future to give the party a respectability they have hitherto lacked." The old whig

ery-"all the respectability, all the decency"-over again. A Pennsylvania radical sheet, after remarking that General Halpine has been selected to urge the claims of Chase before the Democratic Convention, surmises that "the boy Miles is engaged in a little game whereby somebody will be cheated." How naturally these radicals smell rognery when pro-

fessed politicians are in the case. The Syracuse Journal (radical) states that Tammany leaders are pronouncing for Seymour. Such things have been known as even Tammany leaders making blunders.

The New Haven Palladium (radical) refering to the

fact that certain democratic papers have come out in opposition to Chase, observes:—"So much the better for Mr. Chase's reputation and so much the worse for the democracy, who will find it impossible to procure elsewhere a leader of equal character and

A New Jersey radical paper says the "fool element in the democratic party is supreme. The fos-sile control its action, and even the brains of the concern in Wall street are compelled to succumb. They will go into the fight praying for defeat, and

paying for defeat if necessary."

A radical Connecticut paper states that it required a visit to all the hotels in New Haven and inquiries of all the guests to ascertain what the Christian name of Senator Hendricks is. It took a longer time than that for the anti-democrats to find out who James K. Polk was. But they did finally, to their cost.

The Pittsburg Commercial (radical) announces that President Johnson and his followers have concluded to drop Hancock and go in for Chase for the Presidency against Pendleton.
Captain Edward Merrill, of New Bedford, and

Nicholas Hathaway, of Freetown, have been elected delegates from the First Massachusetts district to the National Democratic Convention, with S. B. Phinney,

The radicals seem to be smashing up in Oneida county. Says the Utica Observer, June 15:- "General Robbins (formerly of the First New Jersey cavalry), upon his arrival in town this morning was halled by his friends as Mr. Secretary of the Grant meeting held in Whitestown last Saturday evening. The General evinced considerable surprise at the honor conferred on him during his absence, and remarked that he would not have time to serve."

The Hartford Courant (radical) thinks that while "the Chase movement would seem to be making some headway among the minor powers of the demo cratic party, it is evident that the great sachems have finally and imperatively decided that it will not do at all." It is the "miner powers" in gold delving that

produce most of the precious metals.

The Cincinnati Chronicle (radical) thinks the democratic vote gravitates more towards Grant than Chase. The Chief Justice has, however, always been considered a man of "eminent gravity." They call the radical ratification gatherings in New

Orleans "Rant Gratification" fizzles.
"Colt and Grandfax" is the latest squabbling of the patronymics of the radical candidates. It originated

at a negro ratification meeting in Louisiaus.

The Richmond White sensibly says:—"We of the South have no hope outside of democratic success, and we should object to no tactics that may be necessary to secure it. Whoever may be the candidates, and whatever the platform of that party, of this we may rest assured, that its aim is to relieve us and relieve the country of that demoralizer, tyrant and lev-

eller-radicalism."
The Mobile Register (uitra democrat) trusts that "the National Convention at New York will show no "the National Convention at New York will show ho such signs of weakness" as to nominate Judge Chase. Is it a sign of weakness for the democrats to do right, especially when they are likely to win by it?

A Washington (June 14) despatch to the Chicago Republican (radical) states that "it is certain from what is going on here that Mr. Chase is rapidly gain-

ing ground, and Pendleton's supporters seem to be aware of the fact, for quite a number of them from the West have arrived within forty-eight hours to work against Mr. Chase. It is noticeable that the members of the whiskey ring from New York are divided between Chase and Pendleton, with a-preerance in favor of the former."

The Milwaukee Wisconsin (radical) says:—"The democracy in the Ohio valley are roaring, burning and seething with vengeance against their weak-kneed brethren of the Atlantic States, who dare to suggest the name of Chase, the friend of the bondnolders, as a proper democratic candidate for the Presidency." The democracy in the Ohio valley will be the better able to make a "roaring, burning and seething" campaign against the radicals when Chase is nominated.

The Philadelphia Telegraph (radical) says:-"Consistency is a jewel which the Chase democracy do not covet." The experience of the past proves that the radicals are perfect adepts in coveting jewels, as well as silver ware generally.

The Springfield (III.) Register (Pendleton democrat says:—"The democratic masses have done wisely in taking from the politicians the selection of a standard bearer and making that selection themselves." We had no idea the Register would so soon declare for Chase.

## AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YORK THEATRE.-The "Grand Duchess of this city at this theatre last evening, with the reil Sisters sustaining the principle rôles. The Eng lish version of the sparkling opera bouffe is the work of Mr. B. A. Baker, the present stage manager at this establishment, and reflects much credit upon its adapter for the dmirable manner in which he has preserved in the translation all the fine points and vivaciousness of the original. The piece has been excellently mounted and appointed, but has lost much of its force and piquancy in the English version. The house wa well filled with a very enthusiastic audience, who bestowed their applause ungrudgingly and indiscrimi-nately upon everything and every body in the piece nately upon everything and every body in the piece that presented them with an opportunity of doing so, and if such marks of approval are any criterion to judge by, then "The Grand Duchess" in English most undonbtedly proved a success. Upon the whole, however, we doubt if the piece can be kept upon the boards for any considerable length of time in its present form. The cast is not so good as it might have been, the acting last evening was often at fault and overdone, and the singing throughout was, as a general thing, bad. Miss Sophie Worrell as the Grand Duchess and Miss Irene Worrell as Wanda, the betrethed of Fritz, have sendem appeared to pooger advantage, and Miss Jennie Worrell as Prince Paul was just a little better than either of her charming sisters. General Boum, as personated by Mr. Welch Edwards, was passable. Fritz was done by Mr. J. C. Dunn, but how we will leave our readers to imagine. In short, we predict for the English "Grand Duchess" a short but probably brilliant run.

Musical and Theatrical Notes "La Belle Hélène" Tostée will elope from Boston on Saturday next, after singing "When Husbands Go to Crete, You Know." The Bostonians like "La Belle Hélène" better than the "Grand Duchess."

A company of genuine Indians are now performing at the Olympic theatre, New Orleans. They entrance the citizens of the crescent City with songs, dances, speeches, &c., and the "big lnjun" happily illustrates how easily a child of the forest may be subdued when indulging too freely in "fire water." There are three good looking squaws attached to the self-trought. ed troupe. It is reported in Paris that Mile. Irma Marie, late o

the Theatre Lyrique, is engaged to sing in opera-bough in New York at \$1,200 per month.

If the extravagant people of San Francisco will only subscribe \$19,200 in gold Parepa will favor them with twenty-four representations of Italian opera-Generous, very.

with twenty-iour representations of Italian opera. Generous, very.
Theress, the Parisian chanteuse of the Cafés Chanttants, refuses to accept a London engagement under \$300 per night.

Miss Fauny B. Price is playing Jack Sheppard at the National, Cincinnati.
Madame Ristori takes her farewell of the Baltimoreans on Saturday evening next, at the Holiday street theatre, in her inimitable rôte of Elizabeth.

Signor Mongini has been lately astonishing the Italians with a new performance—namely, that of whistling. His rendition of "Norma" in the Theatre Andrea Doria, Genoa, was pronounced wonderful.

The Pittsburg, Pa., theatre barely cleared expenses last week.

The Pittsburg, Pa., theatre barely cleared expensions to the control of the property of the control of the cont

## A MAN KILLED BY BLASTING.

Owen Donagan, superintendent of blasting for i sewer in Eighty-fourth street and Fourth avenue, was yesterday arrested and brought before Judge Connolly, of the Fourth District Police Court, on a Connoily, of the Fourth District Police Court, on a charge of having caused, through culpable blasting, the death of Daniel Kennedy. The evidence showed that the deceased was in Fifth avenue, three hundred and forty feet from the place of blasting, and that a piece of rock, weighing nearly fifty pounds, thrown by the blast, hit him on the head, and that he died a few minutes afterwards in consequence of the injuries received. Upon this evidence the accused was committed to await the result of an inquest by the Coroner.

#### NEW YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-CRIMINAL CALENDAR. Internal Revenue Case-Charge of Defrauding the Government by Illegal Practices in a Distillery.
The United States vs. Ferdinand Sulsberger, Ge

Strausse, Charles Hartman, William Silver, Jacob fendants were indicted for committing frauds on the United States in the distillery Nos. 393 and 395 United States in the distillery Nos. 393 and 395
Eighth street, and in the rectifying establishment
adjoining, in Ninth street. It was charged in the indictment that those parties were joint proprietors of
those two establishments, and as such they carried
on a system of fraud by removing whiskey from the
distillery to a place other than a bonded warehouse—namely, to the rectifying establishment in
Ninth street. The means by which it was
alleged the whiskey was so conveyed was by
an iron pipe, open at both ends, one end
of which was in the distillery and the
other in the cellar of the rectifying house, the end in
the distillery being at an elevation considerably
above the end in the cellar, whereby liquid would
flow rapidly from one to the other. In December
last Collector Blake discovered the various systems
of alleged conspiracy and fraud, which he detailed
to the jury in his testimony to prove the case. The
defendants were indicted under the act of Congress
of March, 1867, known as the internal Revenue laws.
One of the defendants, Charles Silver, has not been
arrestide. He could not be found and is not amenable. Case on.

#### SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS

An Interesting Feature in Railway Specula tion-The Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company in Litigation-Large Sums Iu-

Before Judge Cardozo. Charles A. Lambard vs. The Sloux City and Pacific Railroad Company et al.—This case came before this Court yesterday on a motion to continue a prelimi-

nary injunction.

The plaintiff, with eight other persons, including John J. Blair, Platt Smith, L. B. Crocker, D. C. Blair and Morris K. Jessup, formed an association of the company for the tion and undertook to organize a company for the construction of a branch railway, in connection with the Iowa division of the Union Pacific Railway, it the Iowa division of the Ufilon Pacific Railway, it being agreed that they should bear equal risks and share equally in the common interests and profits of the enterprise, with the further stipulation that if any of the associates parted with or disposed of his interest it should be taken by the remaining associates for their general benefit and advantage. A corporation was created by the laws of lows, under the name of the Stoux City and Pacific Railroad Company, of which the persons above mentioned were directors, and went into operation.

of lows, under the name of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, of which the persons above mentioned were directors, and went into operation.

Subsequently the plaintiff, Lambard, having occasion to visit Europe, in consequence of ill health in his family, requested John J. Blair, one of these defendants, and who was the President of the Company, to assume charge of plaintiff's interests in the company and undertaking. This trust was accepted by Mr. Blair.

On his return from Europe the plaintiff ascertained that three of the original associates had disposed of their whole interests in the enterprise to the remaining associates, or some of them, and that the capital stock of the company had been doubled or increased from \$2,000,000 to about \$4,000,000. The defendants, the remaining five associates, refused to allow plaintiff as his entire interest in the corporation more than his one-ninth of the original stock, giving him interest in or claim upon any portion of the additional stock, or of the three shares, or one-third of the original stock purchased from the retired associates.

Plaintiff brings this suit to compel, through the aid of the courts, an equitable division of the stock, property and interests of the corporation, and for an accounting, and asks that the courts determine his right to one-ninth of the whole capital stock and to one-ninth of the interests purchased from the ourgoing associates; and alleges further that the corporation has now advanced so far with the construction of the road as to be entitled to and that they have received \$1,200,000 of United States bonds as a subsidy from the United States portion and for an accounting, and are in the hands of the engravers in this city; that of the \$1,200,000 of United States bonds, and are in the hands of the engravers in this city; that of the \$1,200,000 of United States bonds, and are in the hands of the engravers in this city; that of the \$1,200,000 of United States bonds, and are in the hands of the engravers in this city; that of the

ers of the stock, &c.

The case was then adjourned until Friday next.
For the plaintiff, David Dudley Field; for the defendants, Mitchell and Crane. Erie-Peace Be to Its Manes

Refore Judge Ingraham. The defunct, compromised and "played out" Erie litigation shuddered in one of its last throes of dissolution before the judgment seat at Supreme Court Chambers this morning.

The case came up on the return of an order granted by Judge Barnard requiring the plaintiffs to show cause why the order appointing a reference to take the testimony of Daniel Drew should not be vacated. The plaintiffs opposed () the application, and the court, after hearing the argument, reserved its decision.

#### SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART !. The Church Street Extension as Affecting the Rights of Landlords and Tenants. Before Judge Barbour.

Theodosius Strang vs. The New York Rubber Com pany.—Plaintiff is landlord of the premises No. 103 Liberty street, which are leased to the defendants at \$7,000 per annum, and sues for the recovery of rent, due February 1, 1868, amounting to \$1,700. The de due February 1, 1888, amounting to \$1,700. The defendants claimed that the property has been taken for the Church street extension, the report of the Commissioners, in which was confirmed by the Supreme Court in December, 1867, and that thereby the property has became vested in the corporation in fee and that the lease having, therefore, become null and void the plaintiff could not maintain his action. The court, pro forma, directed a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$1,749 81, in order that the questions involved may be considered and decided questions involved may be considered and decided on appeal to the General Term. For plaintiff, John E. Parsons; for defendants, Lee & Alvord.

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-TRIAL TERM.

Unpleasant Incident on a Bridal Tour-Si for Damages Against Hotel Keepers, Before Judge Brady.

Gustavus L. Haupknecht vs. W. P. Earle & F. P. Earle .- Plaintiff alleges that on the 24th of February, 1866, he was received, together with his bag gage, as a boarder at the defendants' establishment known as Earle's Hotel; that one of said trunks contained articles of gentlemen's and lady's wearing apparel, ornaments and jewelry of the value of \$500, and that on or about that date, through the neglect and default of some of the defendants' servants, this trunk was broken open and the articles of the value trunk was broken open and the articles of the value mentioned taken therefrom. Plaintiff demands judgment in compensation and damages therefor in the sum of \$1,000. The defence admits the reception of the plaintiff as a boarder at their hotel, but deny any knowledge of the receipt of the baggage, or whether, if it was received, the trunks or either of them contained the articles mentioned, but denies that plaintiff's baggage was ever placed in charge of defendants or their servants, or that the property, if lost, was lost through the negligence of their servants or agents. And for a further defence it is claimed that the room occupied by plaintiff was No. 52: that on the arrival at the hotel of baggage on the evening of the 24th of February plaintiff directed that certain trunks should be conveyed to room No. 152, without any instructions or the knowledge of defendants' servants, and that the property was not, therefore, under defendants' care or custody.

The defence also pleads the hotel keeper's act, and claim that in pursuance of said act a safe was provided in defendants' establishment for the safekeeping of valuables, but that no demand was made by plaintiff for the deposit of his property within such safe.

It appears that plaintiff had been married in Ger-

safe.

It appears that plaintiff had been married in Germany but four weeks prior to his arrival, and that this disagreeable little affair originated while he was in fact on his wedding tour.

The court excluded from the bill of items all the claims for loss of jewelry, and allowed the remaining articles. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$252 50.

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

The Stuyveeant Divorce Case—Report of Referee in Favor of Mrs. Stuyveeant on All the Issues Submitted.

Before Referee Dayton.

Theodore Stuyvesant vs. Catharine L. Stuyvesant.— This case, which has now been before the courts for ver a year, and upon trial before the referee ap-

pointed by the court for several months, was yes-terday reported in favor of the defendant, Mrs.

Stuyvesant.

From the position of the plaintiff, a lawyer standing in this city, and from the fact that the

Prom the position of the plaintiff, a lawyer of long standing in this city, and from the fact that the parties were known to a large circle of friends, the result of the domestic fend which suddenly sprung into such notoriety has been looked forward to with considerable interest. At an early stage of the proceedings, after the plaintiff dled his complaint, the proprietors of an illustrated paper are prosecuted by Mrs. Stuyvesant for printing and publishing certain libelous articles and obscene pictures. This case is still penaing.

Yesterday Referee Dayton rendered decision in the presence of counsel on either side on the several issues submitted by the court, as follows:—First.—Whether the plaintiff was married to the defendant in this action, as charged in the plaintiff's complaint, if find they were so married. Second.—Whether the said plaintiff and defendant are inhabitants of the city, county and State of New York, as charged in said plaintiff's complaint, if find that they were. Third—Whether the said defendant committed the offence charged at various days at a house in Stanton street, in the city of New York, dc., I find that the defendant did not commit the adultery charged. Fourth—Whether the said defendant, during the year 1832, committed the offence charged with a man by the name of Thomas W. Bowran, at the plaintiff's house in East Sixty-firth street, city of New York, or with divers other persons unknown to the plaintiff, as in the complaint charged, I find that she did not. Fifth—Whether the said defendant, during the years of 1864, 1863 and 1869, committed the offence charged with divers men whose names are unknown to the plaintiff, in the city of New York, and especially at the house of the plaintiff, in East Sixty-fifth street, New York, as in the complaint charged, I find that she did not. Sixth—Whether the said defendant, during the years 1866 and 1867, up to the 7th day of May, 1867, committed the offence charged with one Thomas W. Bowran, at the house No. 98 Seventh street, city of New York

#### MARINE COURT-TRIAL TERM.

The Richings-Waldron Operatic Suit on Retrial-Important Opinion on the Source of Critical Inspiration.
Before Judge Curtis.

Laura Waldron vs. Caroline Richings.—Plaintiff sues to recover the sum of \$100 as compensation for services as a singer in English opera in Miss Richings' opera troupe. The alleged liability arose in December, 1867, the plaintiff having made her debut as Arline in the "Bohemian Girl," at Philadelphia, under Miss Richings' management, a short time prior thereto. The case involves the question whether, subsequent to the debut, Miss Richings entered into an engagement with plaintiff for performances in Roston.

in Boston.

The evidence as to any contract having been entered into is decidedly presumptive or constructive, there being no proof of an explicit agreement. The testimony does not vary in any essential particular from that adduced at the trial a few weeks since, which was fully reported in the Herald. On that occasion the jury disagreed and a retrial was commenced yesterday.

which was fully reported in the Herald. On that occasion the jury disagreed and a retrial was commenced yesterday.

It will be remembered that it is claimed by the defence that in her "trial" at Boston Miss Waldron was unsuccessful, and considerable evidence was taken on both sides with a view of disproving or proving the theory of the defence that the Boston critics had been "seen" with regard to their criticisms upon Miss Waldron's talent, and that the house was packed by chacqueurs.

Peter Richings, the venerable operatic manager, was placed upon the stand as a witness for the defence, and in the course of his examination was asked a question as to whether it was not sometimes the case that the favor of "the critics" was influenced by considerations other than the talent of the artist. Plaintiff's counsel objected, and Mr. Richings made an inaudible remark "aside" to the Judge.

Judge Curtis then remarked that Mr. Richings said that an answer to the question of counsel "might impugn parties that he (Mr. Richings) would not like to assail."

The court, by way of elucidation of this ambiguous (7) remark of the witness, said, "I suppose that refers to the "Bohemians" (a pause and suddued laughter), and their chief inspiration comes from lager beer." (Repetition of "the laugh.")

One of the critiques from a Boston paper regretted the absence, on the occasion of Miss Waldron's performance, of Miss Richings; but after eulogizing Miss Waldron as Arline, stated that "with great experience on the stage and further culture she could not fail" to succeed, &c.

The case was not concluded at the adjournment of the court.

#### COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPHEME COURT—CURCUIT.—Part 1.—Nos. 762, 300, 666, 776, 328, 738, 778, 814, 817, 658, 987, 1083, 3890, 3892, 114, 492, 1106, 1236, 1494, 1610.

SUPHEME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 91, 92, 174, 13, 14, 70, 167, 165, 171, 180, 184, 188, 218, 273, 221, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227.

SUPHEME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 60, 61, 86, 89, 108, 125, 127, 140, 156, 168, 169, 170, 203, 212.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—PART 1.—Nos. 155, 948, 909, 44, 1306, 1266, 1194, 1295, 830, 1297, 1299, 673, 902, 1310, 1311, 1312.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 1641, 1607, 1471, 1679, 1682, 1648, 1686, 1627, 1498, 1399, 1618, 1608, 1636, 1643, 1612, 1324, 1504, 1400, 1505, 1662, 1428, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY .- Yesterday was the warmest day of the season so far. The thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, at halfthus far, has been very backward; nevertheless some of our wisest savants predict a very hot season ahead of us. The three previous warmest days were June 6. 14 and 15, and the highest point regis tered each day was 81; but yesterday Old Sol forced up the mercury four degrees higher:-

3 A. M. 72 3 P. M. 82 6 A. M. 71 6 P. M. 82 9 A. M. 75 9 P. M. 78 12 M. 80 12 P. M. 77 Average for twenty-four hours, 77½; average for

Tuesday, 72%.

THE BOARD OF AUDIT has reached claim No. 667 on the calendar, and continues to throw out those which are not responded to when called.

A SUICIDE.—The body of the man who was drowned

on the 10th instant by jumping off the Battery wall into the North river was yesterday recovered and Coroner Flynn has been notified to hold an inquest. THE PEABODY EDUCATIONAL FUND .- The semi annual meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Fund was continued yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Dr. Sears, the general agent, read the report, which elicited a pretty protracted discussion. The proceed-ings were not public. BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—The usual weekly

meeting of this board was held yesterday. Alexander Shaler, the President, occupied the chair. There was no business of importance transacted. Several applications for promotions were received and reserved to the committee having charge of the matter.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of Robert C. Wylle, recently mate of the brig Melrose, lying at pier No. 7 East river, who two or three days ago was drowned by falling into the dock while endeavoring to go aboard the vessel, was recovered yesterday morn-ing. An inquest will be held over the remains by Coroner Flynn.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—Daniel Connell. a young man, while engaged with others in discharging freight from the barge Katie, lying at pier No. 4 East rive., fell into the hold of the vessel and fractured his skull, besides receiving other severe injuries. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital by officer Cody, of the First precinct, where death subsequently ensued.

DIED FROM INJURIES.—Frank Passman, a painter. who, while engaged with two other men in painting the front of the warehouse 161 Pront street, on the list inst., was precipitated to the pavement by the falling of the scanold on which they were at work, died yesterday in the New York Hospital. Coroner Schirmer was notified to hold an inquest on the body. The men who fell with Passman were almost instantly killed.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF BUNEER HILL. Yesterday being the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill the dags were flying on the City Hall and most of the public buildings. The only military cele-bration was that of the second company of the Wash-ington Continental Guard, Captain John P. Lansing, who made a street parade and proceeded to Clifton Park, Staten Island, where they passed a very NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE-PRESENTATION OF A

TESTIMONIAL.—Lieutenant Cornelius Moore, having ceased his connection with the night department of the New York Custom House, was last night the re-ceptent of a gold headed cane and a silver pitcher from his brother officers, as a slight token of the estimation in which he was held by them. The presentation was made by Captain D. D. Bullock, chief of the night inspectors.

Police Trials.—There was a light calendar of

offences yesterday at the police trials. Mr. Acton presided, and in the case of officer Huntington, of presided, and in the case of officer Huntington, of the Fifth precinct, who was charged by Mrs. Mary J. Bruce, of 350 Canal street, with acting in a manner unbecoming an officer and making use of his postion as a policeman to intimidate the lady, the president administered a very severe rebuke to the offending officer. There were only five other cases, none of them of any importance.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—At the meeting of this

Board last night the only business of importance transacted was the adoption of a resolution, after a lengthened discussion, directing the local boards to

adjourn the schools in the several wards at two o'clock P. M. until July 24, the commencement of the summer vacation, and to allow those schools, in which the noon recess may be omitted, to adjourn at one P. M.

A DESPERATE GERMAN .- On Tuesday last Richard Ade, who lived at No. 84 Grand street, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind, selzed a sword which he kept in the house and with it stabbed himwhich he kept in the house and with it stabbed him-self once in the neck and twice in the abdomen, in-flicting horrible wounds. He was conveyed to Belle-vue Hospital by officer Hudson, of the Eighth pre-cinct, and subsequently died of his injuries. De-ceased was forty-nine years of age and a native of Germany. Coroner Schrimer was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

The New York Central Underground Rail-

WAY .- A meeting of the incorporators of the New York Central Underground Railway was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Lewis B. Brown, No. 58 Broadway. Mr. Henry Smith occupied the chair, Broadway. Mr. Henry Smith occupied the chair, and Joseph Dixon acted as secretary. The committee appointed at the last meeting for the purpose of presenting a ticket for directors of the company reported the following names:—For directors of the New York Central Underground Railway—William B. Ogden, John L. Blair, William E. Dodge, Lewis B. Brown, George Griswold, J. Boorman Johnston, Clarence S. Brown, William B. Duncan, Andrew H. Green, Edward Dodge, George W. McLean, Henry Smith, Henry F. Vail. This ticket was upon motion unanimously elected. It is the intention of the directors to commence work upon the proposed railway as soon as sufficient capital is subscribed to form a working capital. capital.

FATAL FALL FROM A ROOF.-At a late hour on Tuesday night John McNamara, a youth of nineteen years, accompanied by a young woman named Emms years, accompanied by a young woman named Emma Develin (both being much under the influence of liquor), proceeded to the roof the five story building No. 8 Mulberry street to sleep. Toward morning the hat of McNamara fell into the street, and in attempting to recover it he lost his balance and fell to the side-walk, where he was found in a state of insensibility by officer Grace, of the Sixth precinct, who conveyed him to the New York Hospital, but before reaching there death ensued. The body was removed to the Franklin street police station, where Coroner Schirmer held an inquest. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury. Deceased, who was a native of Ireland, was a runner in Washington Market,

#### THE BATTLE OF RUNKER PILL.

Grand Celebration of the Ninety-third Anniversary in Charlestown, Mass.-Civic, Milltary and Firemen's Parade-Comical Display of "Antiques and Horribles"-General Gala Day.

[From the Evening Telegram of vesterday.]

Bosron, June 17, 1868.
The Seventeenth of June—always one of the chief holidays over in the neighboring city of Charles-town—was never more noisy and interesting than it has been to-day. The occasion of so much burning of powder, such booming of cannon, such indiscriminate and incessant ringing of church and other bells, has been, as every American knows, the ninety-third anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. The day is of course a national one-one which it belongs to the nation to observe—but the wars of later date than the one which made Bunker wars of later date than the one which made Bunker Hill memorable have in some degree erased the importance of this anniversary from the public memory, and its observance to any extent is, therefore, chiefly confined to the city of Charlestown, within whose borders is erected that tall gray shaft commemorative of the eventful and glorious struggle there inhety-three years ago this morning. Notwithstanding, however, there is an apparent indifference throughout the country to give the day more than a passing observance, the Revolutionary spirit is still allive here, or over in Charlestown, rather, and the authorities and citizens alike vie with each other in making the day one not second in importance even to the old Fourth of July itself. The city government annually makes a liberal appropriation, the wealthy citizens "come down" abundantly with funds and all sorts of organizations and societies stir around for weeks in advance in preparing for the grand holiday of the year. Thus has it been for ninety-three years, for never has the anniversary been allowed to pass without a general joilification. It has been reserved, however, for the generation living in 1885 to witness the most extensive and agreeable celebration yet recorded in the category of Bunker Hill festivities.

THE OBSERVANCES.

category of Bunker Hill festivities.

THE OBSERVANCES.

There have been no lumbering or spread eagle orations, but everything furnished has been lively and demogratic in character and in pleasant and remarkable contrast to the usual style of pretended festive gatherings in radical Massachusetts. An imposing military, firemen's and civic procession, stretching aimost from one end of the city to the other, a merry ringing of bells, the echo of artillery, numerous strains of instruments musical all around, a hearty welcome by the people to the thousands of strangers, and a general and generous decoration of all the public and private buildings, are a few of the incidental features which have combined to pleasantly honor the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill.

the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill.

THE DECORATIONS.

The appearance of the city, bedecked so plentifully with flags, streamers and other ensigns, has been a subject of unstinted praise from the vast concourse who have visited it to-day. The City square was probably the most conspicuous, and one would have been pardoned if, after crossing the Warren bridge, he had imagined himself in the Celestial City rather than within the enclosure of a "barbarian" municipality. The Waverley House—that new hotel, unrivalled in size and elegance hereabouts—was almost completely plastered over with banners, bunting and mottoes; and the City Hall, the fence around the fountain, the stores and warchouses, and, in fact, every building of prominence and many of modest every building of prominence and many of me

every building of prominence and many of modest structure, all the way from Front street to the shores of the Mystic and from the square to the Neck, were brilliant with streamers and decorations.

The day did not dawn with flattering promises of auspicious weather, and before the festivities had fairly commenced the clouds gave out a drizzling and disagreeable mist. This did not have the effect, however, of checking or diminishing in the slightest degree any feature of the celebration. The first and one of the most novel portions of the day's programme was the parade of a corps of some two hundred of "Antiques and Horribles," as they were pleased to term themselves. The procession was formed in the square at five o'clock in the morning, and, notwithstanding the unusually early hour selected, there was a crowd of at least some twelve thousand spectators assembled to witness the comical spectacle.

THE "HORRIBLES."

lected, there was a crowd of at least some twelve thousand spectators assembled to witness the comical spectacie.

THE "HORRIBLES."

It is doubtful if a more clever burlesque procession was ever formed. The impeachment farce was fitly taken of and there were numerous and appropriate fitts at Butler, which the spectators applianded very head chopped of and lying near the other portion of the carcass, this evidently being intended as a heartily. The most cruel one upon him was that with the representation of them a ner in which his consists cents will treat him when he becomes a candidate for re-election. The Freedmen's Bureau, the Chinese Embassy and the State prohibitory liquor law, all came in for their share of ridicule. The procession occupied a couple of hours in passing two given points, and everywhere it was cheered mest heartily by the admiring people. It was preceded by a band and was composed in the main of tafantry, artiliery and cavairy, the rear being brought up by mules, donkeys and other invited guests. After proceeding through the principal streets the Antiques were provided with liquid and other refreshments in their various armories and other places of resort.

THE MILITARY PARADS.

After the grand regatta, which gave general satisfaction, came the grand civic and military procession, which was formed in the square at about eleven o'clock. At this time the city was filled with visitors from Boston and all the country surrounding, business having been generally suspended to enable all of the people to induige in the festivities of the holiday. Bands of music innumerable were in the ranks, and besides the full Fire Department of Charlestown and the various military companies of the tholiday. Bands of music innumerable were in the ranks, and besides the full Fire Department of Charlestown and the various military companies of the city there appeared also in the line about fity members of the Henry Gray Engine Company of Springfield, the Stillman Hose Company of Hartford, the Yankoe Engine Company

## INTERNAL REVENUE SEIZURES.

Collector Spaulding, of the Highth district, made two seizures yesterday, one of five thousand olgans two seizures yesterday, one of five thousand cigars at No. 200 Third avenue, the second a let of cigars at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Minth avenue. In the first case the owner of the store, J. P. Kraft, has made an offer which is now under advisement in Washington. The charge against him is that he purchased and exposed for sale in boxes not properly stamped, that he refilled old boxes with new cigars and that he sold empty boxes without cancelling the stamp. The second seizure was of an illicit distillery.

stamp. The second setzure was of an illicit dis-tillery.

The distillery of Leon Binm, as Hunter's Point, known as Blassville Distillery, was setzed yesterday morning by Inspector George L. Catlin, by order of George P. Carman, Collector of the First district, New York; also the rectifying establishment of Isaac Sanger, both on charges of fraud. The dis-tillery is one of the largest in the country. No whis-key was found at the rectifying establishment, but there were several hundred gallons in the distillery.

Is the income tax unconstitutional. —The best legal minds of the country. East and West, concur in opinion that the income tax is unconstitutional. With a view to test it, Mr. Wm. M. Springer, of this city, has instituted a case before the Supreme Court of this state, which will shortly be decided, when it will be removed to the United States courts and ultimately to the tribunal of dernier resort. To him belongs the honor of having first invoked a judicial decision on this important question.—Springfield (III., Register, June 1).